No. 159 JANUARY 1982

Spearhead

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POLAND: UNDER WHOSE HEEL?

(Page 2)

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

A question of economics

In a month in which the military take-over in Poland has dominated the news, the focus of attention by the media has, hardly surprisingly, been the struggle between the forces of revolt and those of suppression in that country. In all that has been said and written about Poland, however, the main issues seem largely to have been missed.

Whatever the merits of the idea of greater freedom and democracy in Poland, as manifest in the emergence of the Solidarity movement of Mr. Lech Walesa, it is not the lack of freedom and democracy that has brought Poland to its present appalling state; nor is a liberalisation of Polish politics, just supposing that that ever comes about, in itself going to sort out the misery and the chaos.

At the root of what is wrong in Poland lies the terrible mismanagement of the national economy which has resulted in the pile-up of debts to the international bankers amounting to $27,000 million — debts which there is not the slightest prospect that Poland can ever pay. The state of the country is in fact the perfect monument to the economics of usury, which to varying degrees represent the prevailing economic orthodoxy of the times. Poland is only unique in so far as in that country this orthodoxy has been embraced to the greatest extreme.

Poland is now suffering from the fact that during the 1970s the government of President Gierek pursued a policy of industrial development, not by means of national self-help, but by the massive import of foreign equipment through foreign loans — in other words, internationalist economics gone mad. Now the Polish economy is hopelessly dependent on imported manufactured products just at a time when it has run out of reserves of foreign currency to pay for them and the credit whereby it may obtain foreign loans is completely exhausted.

How can Poland now get out of this mess? Clearly not, as many of the self-styled economic 'experts' of City newspapers would claim, by a turn in the direction of the 'free market' economy; what Poland undoubtedly needs is a programme of economic nationalism supported by a debt-free currency. What money Poland needs to get the wheels of its industry turning should be issued by the new Government **interest-free**, its sole backing being the new powers of productivity that it will set into motion. Then the fruits of this productivity should be exchanged for necessary manufactures from abroad on a barter basis and without recourse to international banks. As the economy thus recovers, Poland should then progressively reduce its dependence on imported manufactures and technology till this is contained within reasonable limits.

Walesa (above) and Jaruzelski (below); not the final arbiters of Poland's fate.

This is what **should** be done; it almost certainly is not what **will** be done. Poland is a country whose freedom of action is, for obvious reasons, strictly limited. No-one knows, therefore, what will be the outcome of her present tragic predicament. All that can be said though is that besides this necessity for economic reform all other questions in dispute within Poland have only the most marginal relevance.

It is comforting for those who take a simplistic view of politics to believe that Poland's future is now being decided in the factory skirmishes between the worker followers of Mr. Walesa and the troops of General Jaruzelski but in fact this is far from being the case. That future will be determined in those places where the great monetary decisions affecting nations are made. Against this background we may regard those personages who presently seem to dominate the public scene in Poland as mere pawns.

Humbug wins

If there is one victor clearly emerging triumphant from the blood and smoke of last Summer's riots in the towns and cities of Britain, Humbug is his name.

Nowhere is this better illustrated than

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in the parliamentary debate on the Scarman Report which took place on December 10th and which was so perfectly summed up by Andrew Alexander of the Daily Mail, one of the rare voices of sanity in the mass media where matters of race are concerned.

Commenting on the week's comings and goings in race relations, Mr. Alexander referred to the debate as the second day of the riots' Annual Prize-giving. On the previous day, he said, an eager and progressive Mr. Michael Heselfine had been handing out the cheques for the inner cities with the best riots records. To no-one's surprise, the looters and burners of London and Liverpool were first in the queue for largesse.

Day Two, said Mr. Alexander, was the turn of Home Secretary Whitelaw to hand out his goodies. After cataloguing the many new proposals for bestowing special favours upon Britain's racial minority groups that are not granted to other members of the population, Mr. Whitelaw stressed how strongly he wanted to make clear that he was **not**, definitely **not**, advocating discrimination in favour of Coloured immigrants.

Take, for example, the proposal that Coloureds who failed the police entrance examination on grounds of literacy should be given a special extra educational course to bring their literacy up to scratch, that was definitely not discrimination!

Or the proposal that representatives of Coloured immigrant groups should be granted a special facility to come and inspect police stations, neither was that discrimination!

And as for the fact that inner city areas of London and Liverpool populated by unemployed Blacks should get special handouts of money not given to areas of Tyneside or South Wales populated by unemployed Whites, neither was that discrimination!

Perish the thought! After all, is it not the fight against discrimination on grounds of race, colour or creed that our liberal-progressive society is all about?

Yes, all in all a good couple of days for humbug in the Commons. Indeed a grand year for humbug in Britain — and for rioters. One lesson from all this is that burning cities to the ground, looting shops and chucking petrol bombs at policemen are activities that pay handsomely.

Nothing proved

A 19-year-old ex-member of British Movement, so it was triumphantly announced in the press last month, changed from being a racist to become a supporter of multi-racialism as a result of his life being saved when two Coloured people rescued him from a car crash.

No doubt there will be many who will claim that this incident 'proves' something, but it proves nothing at all. The case for racial nationalism, at least at the intelligent man's level, has never rested on establishing that there are no such people as decent, considerate Blacks, prepared to help others in an emergency; it rests solely on the reality of racial differences and on the evidence that the cultures and lifestyles of European and non-European peoples cannot coexist harmoniously in close proximity to each other; most of all, it rests on the belief that **inter-breeding** between the different races is injurious to both sides of the race barrier and to our side particularly.

That there was a group of decent Blacks who rescued a young White from a car accident does not have the slightest bearing on these realities.

As for the White youth concerned, it does not say much for his understanding of the racial issue that such an incident could fundamentally alter his outlook; it merely establishes what we have always known and acknowledged: that there is a level of 'racism' at which racial likes and dislikes are formed on the basis purely of petty personal emotions and prejudices. This is unfortunate but it does not render racism wrong anymore than the earth is made flat because it is believed to be so by some ignoramus who was fished out of a river by a member of the Flat Earth Society.

'Extremist' red herring

As the Labour Party continues to tear itself apart and forfeit its little remaining electoral credibility as a result of the advance of Tony Benn and the lunatic left, there is a very real danger that this spectacle will divert the minds of people in Britain from the real causes of our appalling national predicament.

These causes have very little to do with left-wing extremism, repulsive phenomenon though that undoubtedly is. The far left has taken over a number of town and county councils, but we have not yet had a far left government. Britain's national decline in the years since 1945 has been presided over without interruption by governments of the moderate 'centre', whether these have functioned under a Tory or a Socialist label.

Left-wing extremism certainly has been rampant in the trade unions, and a number of unions are now under the control of hard-line marxists. Undoubtedly much of the industrial chaos we have suffered has been instigated by these far left elements.

But unions do not govern the country; they simply operate according to the latitude given to them by the government of the day. If they cause chaos, it is because they have been allowed by government to do so.

Precisely the same thing may be said of left-wing inspired mob violence on the streets, in the universities and in the factories. The race riots of last Summer owed their occurrence to a combination of simple hooliganism, mainly Black, and sinister left-wing political manipulation. But it was the reaction to those riots on the part of established authority that told us most about the state of the country and should have given us the most cause for concern. It was the reaction of the gutless soft centre of politics, with its paralysis of resolution and will and its frantic desire to appease this sectional interest and that, that epitomised the contemporary disease of Britain.

Liberalism, not left-wing extremism, is the root cause of the lamentable condition of Britain today. Left-wing extremism itself is merely an unpleasant infant to which liberalism has given birth.

Let us not therefore imagine that if our country is saved from the Benns, the Scargills and the Livingstones it is on the way back to good health. Let us not think that the conflict currently taking place between the two wings of the Labour Party is anything other than a side-show in the battle for the survival of Britain.

Poison for tiny tots

TV race propaganda is now getting at the tiny tots and is aiming to show White people in the most degrading light.

Our Editor's 2½-year-old daughter has recently been full of talk about a television character called 'Metal Micky' — so much so that our Editor decided to switch on for himself to see what 'Metal Micky' was all about.

'Metal Micky' is in fact a robot who lives with a family of people. As a character in himself he seems to be quite innocent, but that cannot be said for the portrayal of family life around him. One character is a young boy who wears spectacles, is rather undersized and looks a bit of a poor specimen of the British race. In the series his current lady love is a Black girl who is somewhat taller than he, more intelligent and obviously superior. While not totally rejecting his affections, she tends to play a little hard-to-get and obviously seems to have him on a string. His simpering, whimpering declarations of love for her are quite revolting to the ear.

Two other White youths appear in the show who are portrayed as near morons, obviously intended to present a contrast to the bright young negress.

The little girl of our Editor has been trained to express the appropriate reaction whenever racial aliens appear on the TV screen, which she now does admirably and without any prompting. But what of other toddlers? It makes one shudder to think.

RONALD RICKCORD examines . . .

SCARMAN'S WHITEWASH

When Scarman issued his Report,
Truth stood upon its head;
Judges were honest, so we thought,
But honesty is dead.

Instead, it seems, we're all at fault,
For he could find no trace
To prove that riot and assault
Had aught to do with Race!

And so, with unctuous aplomb,
His Lordship seems to say:
"You must endure the petrol bomb,
For sure, it's here to stay!"

Therefore, be always on your guard
When strangers are about;
Who knows? – perhaps they will bombard
You, when next you're out!

THE SOPPY JUDGE
Scarman tries to curry favour with Britain's Blacks

LAST YEAR in *New Frontier* I suggested that the principal cause of the Brixton riots was the years of unchecked immigration permitted by successive governments, and I predicted that "this incontrovertible fact will be ignored by the Scarman Inquiry."

So it turned out: the real reasons for the riots do not get even a mention in Lord Scarman's Report.

In the same issue I also remarked: "Without the massive influx of immigrants there would not have been any riots in Brixton. Unless that fact is recognised by the Inquiry and appropriate recommendations made and implemented, it is only a matter of time before similar outbreaks will occur in our cities and the Inquiry will have been a sheer waste of time."

So it turned out once again: Lord Scarman has chosen to ignore that immigration was the root cause of the riots; appropriate recommendations have not been made; subsequent riots have occurred elsewhere; and the whole paraphernalia has proved to be a costly waste of time.

The Inquiry has been nothing more than a gigantic whitewash. Instead of trying to establish the truth about the events of last April, Lord Scarman has concerned himself with telling the politicians what they wanted to hear. Instead of allocating the blame for what occurred to where it truly belongs – to the politicians who did nothing to stop our country being invaded by hordes of coloured aliens – he has chosen to blame us all.

But more serious than Lord Scarman's disregard for the truth are the recommendations he proposes. His suggestion that in future there should be consultations between local community "leaders" and the police will, if implemented, further undermine the authority of the police, who already have an almost impossible task in places like Brixton. Even worse is his proposal that "positive discrimination" should be introduced in favour of Blacks. To a very large extent such discrimination already exists and is quite rightly resented by the native inhabitants of these islands. To confer additional privileges on coloured people would almost certainly lead to an even more volatile situation than that which already exists.

Lord Scarman says that his reasons for making these recommendations are to counter the imbalance caused by the "racial disadvantage" suffered by Blacks, which, he adds, was "a significant factor in the causation of the Brixton disorders." He goes on to suggest that "urgent action is needed if it is not to become an endemic, ineradicable disease threatening the very survival of our society."

Urgent action certainly is required if our society is to survive; but it is not "racial disadvantage" that poses the threat, but the very presence of large numbers of coloured people in our midst. As we have said so often before, there is only one solution if we are to avoid the racial nightmare which is so rapidly engulfing us: immigration must stop now, and the repatriation of coloured people must begin as soon as adequate arrangements can be made. Time is not on our side.

Building the vanguard

This article was first published in GOTHIC RIPPLES, published from Thorgarth, Greenhow Hill, Harrogate, N. Yorks. HG3 5JQ, to which we give acknowledgements. It is reproduced here because we believe it to be an interesting contribution to the debate on political strategy for nationalists in Britain. This does not mean that we agree completely with all its proposals.

WITH THE title "Which Way Now?" in our 4th and 5th issues, we outlined our conclusions concerning the course to take in contemporary circumstances. We now return to this subject to expand on aspects of it in a series of articles in this and succeeding issues.

For those who, having read those two introductory articles, find themselves in agreement with the argument for concentrating on an elite, the question now arises: how to go about it? The very beginning of the answer is a self check-up to determine that the affirmation of the intellect will not be thwarted by the weakness of the emotions, so that one continues to be drawn into illusory political activities instead of concentrating on the proper objective. While this abstention from the one and concentration on the other is an obvious necessity, the discipline it demands is considerable because the force of habit, the call of companionship, and the excitement of congregated numbers and confrontrations exert a very powerful hold. People can so easily come to say in all apparent sincerity that they agree that conventional activity is unfruitful, that recent elections in the UK – including the very recent Croydon North-West By-Election where the NF candidate secured only a pitiful 429 votes against the 13,800 of the new Social Democratic Party – have proved even further the ineffectiveness of the appeal to the masses, and shown that electioneering these days is emphatically not worthwhile. Yet, come Saturday afternoon, and they find themselves unable to resist becoming part of the herd again, and again enjoying the exercise and self-display of marching round and round the houses, or the exhilaration of again confronting some opponents in a demonstration, or again the numerical achievement of handing out some hundreds of leaflets to the passing two-legged sheep – which has about as much effect as giving them to the four-legged variety – so that afterwards theirs is the satisfying glow of having "done something", although, as far as positive gain is concerned, they have been almost completely wasting their time.

REORIENTATION

Existing organisations have, at least as yet in the main, learned next to nothing as to the drastic re-orientation decreed by the times, and at least in some cases would seem to persist more as a matter of maintaining a position and a business for their functionaries as virtually the organisers of social clubs disguised to the extent of providing their members with some hallucinations of political attainment, although at a cost for the retention of so many of them which is quite disproportionate to their contributions. We have for instance one of the factions of the former NF, namely the BDP, talking of the need to do everything necessary to transform itself into something presently palatable to the masses so that it can gain a "mass membership" and "tens of millions" of votes, oblivious of the fact that this is the surest formula for utter negation, being the prostitution of principle so that victory is but another name for defeat. Not only are these not the days for seeking to mobilise the masses, but even when those days arrive, if we have learned the lessons and made the preparations necessary to benefit from them, we will not be seeking, so unnecessarily, to enrol the masses within our organisation to its inevitable deterioration, but to utilise them strictly on the outside as auxiliaries of our instrument of leadership. Consequently for us the days of the political "party", as a primitive means of political action, are now finished and gone for ever.

by COLIN JORDAN

At the extremity, perhaps, of futility today is the organisation of a lady of unquestioned courage, devotion and benevolence who, in circulating large quantities of literature so rightly opposing the coloured invasion of Britain, has at this late hour only the solution to offer of sending letters to the Establishment – "It is a matter of quiet day-to-day rebellion; of huge numbers of letters to Mrs. Thatcher and her Ministers; to MPs, the churches and the media" – as though the very makers of the infernal mess by the very bones of their being will thus be induced to turn inside out, and become the sure architects of salvation. One might as well genuflect in prayer to the nearest lamp post for succour. Our business is not to work within the existing obnoxious system, and to solicit the support of its upholders, but to work for its demise, and to prepare for its replacement.

Thus the first requirement of the true elitist is the will power to turn his back on the tempting but futile distractions of ordinary politics, and the second is the ability to purge his mind of all allegiance and attachment to the existing state and system and society, abstracting himself to the utmost from the grip of this alien world so as to be in total rebellion against the totality of its decadence, becoming a fragment of the future. The latter demands devotion to an advanced degree of self-education in at least all the basic knowledge of a mentally-equipped elitist including an insight into the historical context of our struggle; an appreciation of all the major facets of the correlated and universally prevalent degeneration, the cultural and social and biological and spiritual no less than the more plainly political, necessary for that wholeness of view essential for the fullness of combat of the complete belligerent; and an adequate general knowledge of relevant law, police procedure, methods of hostile infiltration and provocation and corruption and intimidation, and security precautions against this. After and only after this comes specialisation in any of the great variety of skills legitimately useful to the elitist in building the elite now, or acting now against the system to hasten its breakdown, or preparing for action in that eventual situation. In all of this not only has the elitist the task of training to become as far as possible a self-contained unit of the revolution, but, as one becomes joined to others in a gradually evolving corporate structure, that structure has to become more and more the framework of the state of the future developing in advance within the declining body politic of the present. Here we are essentially concerned with the study and application of positive arts and sciences, not the desultory dabblings of dilettantes, and this involves work galore for those concerned.

Training thus professionally for the struggle, the political soldier of the vanguard needs to articulate a credo whereby each day becomes dedicated to life on a higher plane. In this, struggle is to be accepted as the assertion of self in the purpose of life; loyalty and courage and strength in struggle as the supreme virtues; the folk – the community of the race – as greater than self, and the highest end; good and evil as precisely what benefits or harms the folk, and nothing else.

ISOLATED

In the beginning you may be alone in all this, an isolated revolutionary agent in enemy occupied territory. If so, understand at once that this is no cause for lament and despondency, and no excuse for inhibition and inaction, but the very test of initiation as to your suitability because the true elitist is precisely the one capable of operating on his own, if needs be, not the dependent weakling who needs some pre-existing organisation to take him by the hand, and arrange things for him. Thus the initial isolation of a person or a couple or so persons is highly salutary, and those who because of this lapse back into the life of the

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ACCIDENT OR DESIGN?

DAVID BALL looks at the mutilation of the British aircraft industry.

AT THE END of the Second World War, Britain had an aircraft industry that was second to none. We had produced some of the best piston-engined fighters and bombers the world had ever seen: the Supermarine Spitfire, the Hawker Tempest, the de Havilland Mosquito, the Avro Lancaster; and we, apart from defeated Germany, were the only country in the world with jet aircraft in operational service.

Yet now, under 40 years later, the announcement that Britain would have a share in the production of a new version of the Harrier, a British-designed aircraft, was heralded as a major achievement for us. Why has this decline been so sudden and marked? Has this decline been inevitable, accidental or perhaps even planned?

The first blunder, if you are charitable enough to call it that, came immediately after the end of the war, when British jet engines were sold to all comers. The result was that many early Soviet and American jet engines were developments of our initial designs. However, this first blunder was quickly followed by a decision that really marked the onset of the decline, when, rather than fund the development of new aircraft, the decision was made to begin the purchase of American military aircraft. (Whilst it is true that during World War Two we did buy American aircraft, this was because of military necessity rather than as a cost-saving exercise; indeed, the Americans were at one time forced to buy Spitfires off us when they needed them, a practice that quickly ended at the end of the war.)

Specifically, the first sign of this new policy occurred when the decision was made to buy the American Sabre as a stopgap replacement for the obsolete Meteor before the Hawker Hunter entered service. Whilst as a cost saving exercise this was an expedient decision, it was from the industry's point of view a disaster. Many nations had purchased the Meteor as their first jet fighter but, like us, were forced to turn to the Sabre as a replacement, and while a lot of them did buy the Hunter when it became available, potential exports worth several million pounds had been lost. Also, a precedent had been set.

Not surprisingly, in view of previous decisions, it was once again decided to skip a generation, and instead of the Hunter being replaced with an early supersonic fighter, its replacement was delayed until the Mach 2 Lightning became available. This time, when foreign customers bought elsewhere, very few returned to buy British, and the damage was irreparable.

The argument that we could not afford to follow a full replacement programme is of course totally spurious. Consider for example the French. In virtually the same period of time as we produced the Meteor-Hunter-Lightning sequence, they produced the Ouragan-Mystere II-Mystere IV-Super Mystere-Mirage III sequence. While it is true that the Hunter and Lightning were more sophisticated than the equivalent Mystere IV and Mirage III, the difference was really quite marginal, but the Mirage in particular was noticeably cheaper and easier to maintain. The result was that the Mirage was sold in large numbers in export form, whereas the number of export Lightnings was pitifully small.

TSR 2 Another Victim of the Wilson Axe

TOTALLY WRONG

However fatal this limited replacement programme was, it pales into insignificance beside the decision taken in 1959 to abandon the development of all new fighter aircraft. This was 'justified' by the claim that the day of the manned fighter had passed and guided missiles were the weapon of the future. Never has a decision been so totally wrong. Despite the 'informed' opinion of Her Majesty's Government, air forces throughout the world have continued to place manned fighters into service. The reason? A manned fighter can range many hundreds of miles while on patrol, while a missile can only fly a few miles, and manned fighters can make contact with a would-be hostile aircraft without actually shooting it down, while there is no such option with a missile.

Hence when the time came to replace the Lightning, we were forced to buy American in the form of the Phantom. Here though, the Government decided that some British contribution had to be made to these aircraft, and so it was insisted that Rolls-Royce engines be fitted to them.

While on the face of it this might appear a sensible decision, this is not the case. Modern jet aircraft, in order that they should be totally successful, have to be

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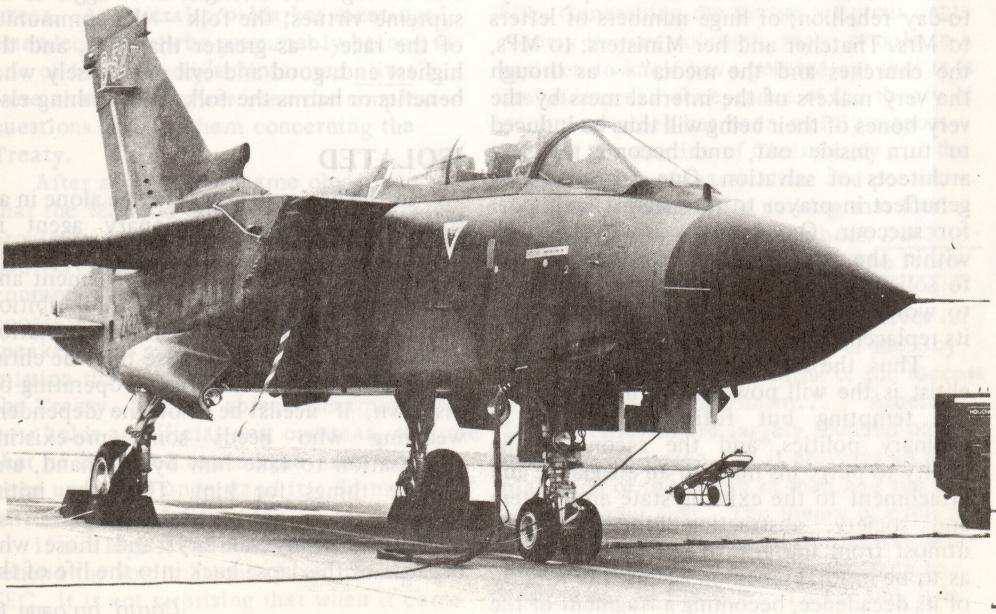

THE TORNADO
Not a wholly British aircraft

designed around a particular engine. The effects on aircraft performance of squeezing a different engine into an air frame can be catastrophic. While with piston-engined fighters the odd 'bulge' could be more than counterbalanced by the increase in power, with today's streamlined designs an extra bulge can result in a drastic increase in drag and hence loss of performance.

Both India and Egypt learned this to their cost when in the 1960s they designed Mach 2 fighters around a planned engine which was later cancelled, and they found the only engine that would actually fit the air frames was too low-powered to even enable them to reach Mach 1.

Admittedly the Rolls-Royce engine in the Phantom has not been quite such a disaster, but it has reduced its maximum speed noticeably and some problems with engine vibration have been encountered.

Now the Phantom is due for replacement, and so we have the Tornado. It is Britain's first new home-produced interceptor fighter for over 20 years, but it is not totally British in that it is a multi-nation-produced aircraft (Britain, West Germany and Italy). It comes in two versions, one for air defence and the other for attack, and it is the subject of attack aircraft I now wish to look at.

Britain produced the first jet bomber after the end of World War II (Germany had placed one into service in 1944) in the form of the English Electric Canberra. Originally a light bomber, it quickly became our standard ground-attack aircraft, but by the late 1950s it was becoming rather dated, so the decision was taken to produce a replacement, the TSR2, an aircraft undoubtedly many years ahead of its time. Then the newly elected Labour Government of Harold Wilson cancelled the production decision after the first few had rolled off the assembly lines.

VANDALISM

This bit of criminal vandalism cost the RAF a first class aircraft and dealt the morale of the aircraft industry a crushing blow. No sooner had this been done when it was decided that we did after all need an attack aircraft, so we ordered American F111s, which were then cancelled! Hence the now totally obsolete Canberra has to soldier on. Luckily the Buccaneer, a naval strike aircraft, was available and was placed in service with the RAF. Despite its stop-gap nature, it proved a remarkable success, but this was more by accident than design.

To supplement the Buccaneer, the Harrier and Jaguar were put in production. The Harrier was put forward as a major step forward and a magnificent achievement by the British aircraft industry. Whilst this may be true, it is not the whole truth, for two vertical take-off fighters had been designed: the P1127, from which was evolved the subsonic Harrier, and the P1154, a supersonic aircraft. Naturally the Government decided on the cheaper Harrier. Still, we did have the world lead in vertical/short take-off (V/STOL) aircraft.

But now what has happened? The new generation of Harrier is to be produced in the USA with some British participation, and this has been billed a major triumph! I suppose that compared to previous fiascos they may have a point!

The Jaguar, while a welcome replacement for the Canberra, was really too slow, too light and too underpowered. We co-operated with France to produce it, but while it was the only new combat aircraft to enter service with the RAF in the 1970s, the French also managed to place in service the Mirage F1, a combat fighter, as well as the Jaguar.

How come the French can continually afford to update their air forces, but we cannot? Indeed, yet another new fighter is due to enter service with the French Air Force in the next few years, the Mirage 2000. (The common use of the name Mirage for the last 3 generations of French fighters does not mean that they are different versions of the same aircraft. They are all totally different designs.) The Jaguars were really only a temporary measure, and designed as yet another stop-gap until the Tornado was ready. It is frightening to think that the planned replacement for the Canberra of 1949 finally entered service in 1981.

In view of all these cutbacks, about-turns and errors, it is a miracle that we still have a military aircraft industry left at all. The question should perhaps be asked: was it all an accident? Were the cabinet ministers and Air Ministry planners simply downright incompetent, or was it part of a conspiracy? Did the Labour and Tory parties deliberately sell out to pressures from American big business? If the answer to this question is yes, then there has been treason on a scale that makes Blunt and Long look positively patriotic.

Mr. FOUNTAINE OPTS OUT

Possibly the final episode in the farcical career of the 'National Front Constitutional Movement' came late last year when the NFCM, a breakaway group from the National Front, held its Annual General Meeting in Coventry, at which about 45 members were present.

A short time previously the NFCM had humiliated itself at the by-election at Croydon North West, where it won only 111 votes (0.3 per-cent of the total).

At the Coventry meeting the Chairman of the NFCM, Andrew Fountaine, announced his resignation after failing to persuade the party to change its name to 'National Conservative Party'.

Mr. Fountaine a short time afterwards engaged in his familar pastime of talking to the Jewish Chronicle and, after slamming other nationalists in the way to which he is accustomed, announced that he would like to rejoin the Conservative Party.

We feel that the last statement just about says it all as far as Mr. Fountaine is concerned. For the past two years he has misled and wasted the time of a good few hundred nationalists who were duped into hoping that he was going to build a new nationalist party. All he has in fact succeeded in doing is building a fiasco – but not without first having caused untold damage to the cause of British nationalism by his divisive activities.

Very likely, the Tory Central Office will refuse to let Mr. Fountaine join the party, but in fact they should not. He has rendered such sterling services to the Establishment that he deserves an honoured place in the Tory ranks.

As far as Spearhead is concerned, his departure from nationalism has not come a moment too soon and certainly should be no cause for regret. Regret should be reserved for those who foolishly hitched themselves to the Fountaine bandwaggon. We hope they will be wiser for the experience.

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Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racialism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

Why the Middle East is in a mess

THE CONCERN with which the West reacted to the assassination of President Sadat of Egypt has focussed attention once again on the importance of the Middle East in global political and military strategy. The fact that the borders of Soviet Russia abut the region and that it also contains the world's largest reserves of oil as well as the vital communications link of the Suez Canal makes its claim to be the strategic crossroads of the world a valid one.

Though Britain is not these days a world power nor has any great strategic interest in the Mediterranean, we are concerned because of our former imperial involvement in Egypt and the Sudan and our role in shaping the destinies of the region after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in 1918, particularly in Palestine, now the Jewish State of Israel.

For it is the existence of Israel more than anything else which is contributing to the present instability of the whole Middle East, and it is the double dealing of British politicians and governments which have been largely responsible.

During the First World War, the legendary Lawrence of Arabia was able to secure Arab support for Britain's war against the Sultan of Turkey by giving the Arab rulers a British government pledge that we would guarantee their sovereignty over Arab lands, including Palestine. But while the Arabs were enthusiastically prosecuting Britain's war against the Sultan, the British government, in the person of the Foreign Secretary, A. J. Balfour, was preparing to stab them and Lawrence in the back.

BALFOUR DECLARATION

In 1917 the Allies were making strenuous efforts to bring America into the war. Balfour enlisted the help of the powerful Jewish community in the United States in this task by promising British government backing for Zionist claims to Palestine, which he did in the form of a letter to Lord Rothschild which has gone down in history as the 'Balfour Declaration' and been endorsed in the Treaty of Sevres in 1920. Whether the British Government intended to honour this pledge any more than that to the Arabs is debatable, but the dominance of the Zionists in world financial circles enabled pressure to be brought in the right quarters to ensure that it was indeed honoured.

Whatever the circumstances, the pledge of a Jewish Home in Palestine was kept; the Arabs were betrayed; and resentment at their treatment led to the deterioration of our influence in the Middle East, from which we are still suffering today. The establishment of the Jewish State of Israel in 1948 and the expulsion of a million Palestinian Arabs from their homes have led to the present instability of the region which can be directly traced to the infamous Balfour Declaration of 1917.

Our commitment to Zionism makes stability impossible, says PHILIP BAKER

Since the establishment of Israel on Palestinian soil, British policy has generally continued to favour Israel rather than the Arabs – even more so since Britain became little more than a client state of the USA and therefore directly under the influence of World Zionism as represented by the Jewish lobby in the American government, aided by their allies in the British political and financial establishment. And while the old parties and their newer offshoot, the SDP, continue to have a monopoly of the British political scene it is certain that this state of affairs will continue indefinitely and with it Arab hostility to Britain.

A. J. BALFOUR
Sought help from U.S. Jews

But we look forward to the inevitable accession to government of a British nationalist party and with it the breaking of the power of Jewish financial influence on our foreign policy as well as the capacity of the USA to drag us in the wake of their total commitment to Israel. Such a government will be concerned with the re-establishment of our nation's power on a global scale, and such an objective must call for the restoration of British influence in the Middle East. This would necessitate the abandonment of half a century of misguided British foreign policy of support for Zionist expansionism.

Such a realignment would surely be taken in some quarters as evidence of 'Anti-Semitism'. But practical considerations dictate that the national interest will be better served by support for the Arabs than for Israel – not to mention the moral consideration for the fate of more than a million Palestinians condemned to a life of squalor in Syrian and Jordanian refugee camps.

That the Arabs sit astride the strategic crossroads of the world was a fact recognised by both Napoleon and Hitler. Those who hold it control the main routes to India and the Far East, not to mention the oil routes from the Persian Gulf. The Arabs control the world's greatest oilfields, and though Britain is now self-sufficient in this commodity the supply of the heavier type of oil produced in the Middle East is still necessary to us and would be particularly so in wartime. Apart from the fact that Arab goodwill towards us could deny a potential enemy access to supplies from this source.

IMPORTANCE OF SUEZ

Envisaging a future world role for Britain, access to the Suez Canal would be of prime importance in ensuring rapid communications for our warships and troops in an emergency as well as overflying rights for our aircraft. Facilitating communications with the Indian Empire was the main reason for Britain's 19th century penetration of

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As a new year begins, JOHN TYNDALL asks...

WHAT CHANCE UNITY 1982?

ONE YEAR AGO, as the bells heralded 1981, many nationalists in Britain wondered if the New Year would see an end to the insanity of splintering and if the leaders of nationalism would show the maturity to come together and work together in a united political movement. It was not to be; the lessons of a year of division had not been learnt; British nationalism remained divided into numerous mutually warring factions; rivalry between nationalist groups continued to burn up the energies of their protagonists; and, predictably, in a year of unprecedented race riots and in which unemployment climbed to 3 million, the message of nationalism failed to effect the tiniest ripple on the waters of British politics.

Will 1982 be different? As these words are written, that is not an easy question to answer. Were the ranks of active nationalists filled with rational beings, capable of drawing the obvious conclusions from 2 years of political impotence and frustration, optimism would certainly be justified; what had not been grasped 12 months ago must surely be grasped today. Time, with its awakening and healing properties, must surely begin to tip the balance back in favour of reason and conciliation. Evidence of the futility of inter-factional division, double now what it was a year ago, would surely begin to exercise the weight of its persuasion.

But neither rational beings nor rational thinking are yet in control – at least not at a number of key points of power and influence in the nationalist spectrum. The shipwreck of the nationalist movement which began in 1979 has brought to the water's surface numerous political tiddlers who have suddenly discovered and enjoyed the unaccustomed sensation of being big fish – big at least in relation to the narrow limits of the new pools in which they now swim and preen themselves. Having got to like those pools, they are not going to be happy about giving them up.

HATRED

Then there is the factor of hatred – something which our readers will need no telling is ever present in politics. Hatred always looms the largest where the human spirit and character are the smallest; big men quickly forget slights and injuries when things of greater priority demand their attention; but little men nurture the memory of them for a long time, sometimes for ever, and will not rest until they are avenged. In the conflict that raged in the National Front in 1979 blows were struck – as I well remember, having been sometimes the striker and sometimes the stricken. In the first capacity I acted always without personal malice but only in accordance with the needs of party discipline and order. A number of those affected vowed then that they would "get even" with me one day. They are still trying hard to do so, and their viciousness and petty spite poison the air everywhere where reconciliation is attempted.

An element in this hatred is, sad to say, class hatred. By that I mean that there are people calling themselves 'nationalists' who bear grudges against others, not because of any harm those others have done to them, but simply because they went to a different school, speak with a different accent, wear different clothes and sometimes are equipped to serve nationalism in a different way. To the true nationalist, it is what a man is and what he can do for his race and country that matter, not what his social origins are. I have always evaluated every nationalist with whom I have come into contact by these criteria.

ENEMY-INSPIRED

There is a final category of 'splitter' which cannot be left out of this analysis, and that is the one that foments divisions deliberately – as part of an assignment on behalf of the enemies of nationalism.

At the time that divisions were appearing in the National Front in 1979, I expressed the view that among those responsible were people who had been placed, or had placed themselves, in the party for that very purpose. In retrospect the only amendment that I am prepared to make to this diagnosis is that I grossly underestimated the extent of enemy-inspired disruption and the numbers of people involved. Today I believe that they are far more numerous and that they have penetrated far further into our ranks than I imagined two years ago.

Supplying proof of the identities of these individuals is of course not easy; it is obvious that even the simplest minded of them are going to cover their tracks carefully, being cautious to leave about no evidence of their contacts with the enemy camp. Getting to know who they are therefore becomes a question of judging them by their actions. Who are the people who have most assiduously promoted divisions in the nationalist camp over the years and who have most energetically striven to keep those divisions alive once they have occurred? I leave the reader to form his own views on this question from his observation of events. Suffice it to say here that 'divide-and-conquer' has been a strategem of political warfare across the ages just as it has in the field of arms.

One can of course get carried too far in this line of thinking and identify as enemy agents persons whose splintering tendencies are the product of nothing more sinister than their own personal egos, jealousies and resentments. It is all a question of proportion. What mature nationalists have to do is neutralise these people, whatever their motives, by opposing their works.

TACTICS OF DIVISION

So much for the strategy of division; what of the tactics? From my observation these fall mainly into two categories. One is to find out which individuals are the most effective campaigners for nationalism and therefore most dangerous in the eyes of the enemy camp, then to isolate those individuals from their would-be associates by campaigns of personal slander and vituperation – campaigns in which no depths of lies and dirt are considered too low to employ. Lies and dirt, however, should not be regarded as the only weapons of isolation; faint praise – always appropriately followed by the conjunction 'but . . .' can be equally effective.

The other principal tactic is the opening up of ideological divisions by the promotion of tendencies in political thought and action which by their very nature are bound to be fragmentary. I have dealt in previous articles with the phenomenon of 'national bolshevism' – at sufficient length for it not to be necessary to go over all the ground again here. What might be usefully added in this analysis is the simple assertion that 'national bolshevism', apart from its intrinsic absurdities, divides rather than unites.

Here again is an issue on which proportion is called for. There is nothing wrong with vigorous debate among nationalists as to the best ways of achieving the right society. No institutions within our society, be they private property, free enterprise, titles, rank or hereditary wealth, are above criticism. While the vast majority of nationalists favour the continuation of these institutions in some form or other, it is perfectly reasonable that we should discuss and argue about their merits as they presently operate. Far be it therefore for me to suggest that everyone who happens not to share my viewpoint on such questions is an 'enemy' of our cause; such an assumption would be

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ludicrous.

Where such a suspicion does take root is when some body of people sets itself up as an organised 'movement' for the promotion of certain socio-economic doctrines with all the rhetoric, militancy and arrogant intolerance of a religious faith – dismissing all contrary opinions as 'bourgeois' and 'reactionary' and proclaiming itself as the only true and authentic voice of 'radical nationalism', or some such verbiage. Then one begins to wonder what lies behind it all, who is inspiring it and directing it and for what purpose?

I suspect it likely that the majority of those who lend their support to such tendencies in the nationalist camp are doing nothing more terrible than going through a youthful phase of political development which they will grow out of in good time. The sneaking feeling persists, however, that behind them there is a directing force, not quite so innocent and youthful as they, and who sees in their critical attitudes towards society the potential for another major rift in the nationalist ranks.

FACTIONS

These then are the main ingredients of our present divisions. Let us look now at some of the factions to which those divisions have given birth.

The first such faction to appear rather quaintly named itself the 'National Front Constitutional Movement' – quaintly because scarcely one single one of the actions leading to its formation, still less so that formation itself, was constitutional. The leaders of this faction were people who had tried by the constitutional process to seize control of the National Front in the party internal elections of 1979. Having been rejected in this quest fairly decisively by the members of the party, they then set up their own splinter organisation, calling upon party members to support them by use of stolen membership lists. Previous to this they had spread their agents around the branches of the party inciting disloyalty and rebellion at every opportunity. The methods used in this incitement were sometimes just within the bounds of party rules and sometimes not; where they were not, I in conjunction with the National Directorate of the party was forced to take disciplinary action against them. This action was, needless to say, represented by them as the 'stifling of dissent'.

Parallel with their bid to take over the leadership of the party by means of internal elections – not itself an illegal or improper act – these people attempted totally illegally and improperly to take control of the party's main material asset, NF Properties. This illegality was implicitly recognised by the law in April 1981 when they were obliged by law to transfer the control they had acquired to the representatives of the NF Directorate. The word 'conspiracy' is not an excessive term to describe the process by which this attempted control was engineered. The fact that any of these men can today enjoy the trust of even a small body of nationalists is one of life's wonders.

The political rationale employed by the organisers of the 'Constitutional Movement' was that the National Front had failed to win more votes in the 1979 General Election because of the shortcomings and 'bad image' of its leadership of the time; trust that leadership to other men, with a 'better image', these gentlemen claimed, and improved results would follow.

This theory was put to the test for the first time in the local government elections of May 1981. In those elections the NFCM fared substantially worse than both the National Front and New National Front. It was tested again in the by-election in Croydon North West last October. There the NFCM made a total ass of itself, polling no more than 111 votes, a figure which represented less than one-third of 1 per-cent of the total!

This represented just a small fraction of the average vote obtained by the National Front over 301 constituencies in the General Election, but did we hear any clamour for the head of the NFCM leadership? Did we hear any acknowledgement that the result was because of that leadership's 'bad image'? Not a bit of it! In the NFCM journal *Excalibur* we read of the media being to blame for denying the NFCM publicity, of the superior weight of the opposing parties' output of literature, of it being therefore "perhaps unwise to expect too much in terms of votes," of the fact that the NFCM candidate nevertheless held a 'well attended' meeting and that there were 'positive gains' in the way of membership enquiries that followed the campaign. When precisely the same circumstances and after-effects occurred at the General Election, it was all written up as a disaster and one for which the party leadership was to blame; this time, with the result many times worse, there is a whitewash. Incredible, but true!

Parallel with the career of the NF 'Constitutional Movement' has been that of another splinter-group, based mainly in the Midlands, calling itself the 'British Democratic Party'. So similar are the political attitudes underlining the setting up of the BDP and NFCM that one wonders why they were ever launched separately and why they have not subsequently joined forces. The only possible reason that I can think of is the fact, related to me by someone I know close to the inside, that the leader of one faction does not like the leader of the other. Such are these people's sense of priorities, I find this explanation, if not proven, at least believable!

The British Democratic Party, like its brother splinter-group, recruited its support on the grounds that the NF leadership as it was in 1979 was somehow "not respectable" and did not have "the right image". It had too much of a reputation for 'extremism' and 'Nazism' and therefore was costing the party great quantities of potential support. The BDP, under leadership that had none of these impedimentia, was going to be different; it was going to win the mass support that the NF had failed to win.

We all waited with bated breath for the great march forward of the BDP. We waited in vain. In due course, despite the lilywhite credentials of its chief functionaries, it became the subject of a front-page 'Nazi' smear in the *Daily Mirror*. Then, as if that was not enough, it was exposed in *World in Action* programme on ITV as having connections with the Nazi 'Column 88' as well as being ready to trade in gun-running in return for being provided with pirate radio sets. Its number-one functionary, who had previously been passionate in his denunciation of the political errors of others, was chump enough to allow himself to be filmed and recorded acknowledging these connections. He has now, I understand, beat an abject retreat from active politics and is currently engaged in industry somewhere in Ireland. He leaves behind him a set of bewildered colleagues most of whom are guilty of no crime greater than that of the most incredible naivety.

FLOPS

Both the NFCM and the BDP are nearly total political write-offs. They have flopped because they were conceived from the start on false political premises and because they have been badly organised, badly led and badly directed. Those who had so much to say in condemnation of the NF leadership in 1979 have totally failed the test of leadership themselves. In the process they have wasted the time and the money of no small number of well meaning nationalists and patriots. The best service that they can do nationalism now is get lost – or at the very best acknowledge their limitations and subordinate themselves to others who have proved more able than they in the only field that matters, that of practical results. One of them has done the former. What the others will do, I cannot at this time tell. Just a few of them, I know, will not acknowledge that they have failed – and indeed by their own token they have not, for their whole purpose in joining nationalism was to wreck it. It is at least time that they went crawling back to their directors for the pay-off.

I have mentioned that there were well meaning nationalists and patriots in those organisations and I stand by that statement. These people will be needed and will be welcome in a reunification of nationalists when it comes. But first they must reject the

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leaders on whom they have wasted their loyalty and their efforts.

We come now to the rump of the National Front itself. Most of what I can say about this organisation as it now stands has been said in previous articles over the past months and I would only bore readers with repetition. When I resigned the position of Chairman of the party in January 1980, it was in protest against the refusal of the party's Directorate to grant me the facility for seeking what I deemed to be the necessary powers to carry on in that job. The conflict was, in other words, between the principle of individual leadership and responsibility, which I regarded as essential, and that of collective leadership and responsibility, which was supported by the majority of the Directorate. When I made the demand for the powers that I sought, I did so with one overriding priority in mind: the necessity for the dismissal of Martin Webster. This fact I made abundantly clear to the Directorate.

When the Directorate made its decision on this matter, I forecast what would happen to the National Front as a result. I have not been proved wrong; the party has gone into a decline which is truly tragic in view of its earlier promise. This decline has been reflected, not only in dwindling membership and election figures, but in a series of disastrous tactical and policy decisions which have played slap into the hands of the party's opponents. At the end of 1979 the image of the party was one of political 'extremism' – an image which closed certain doors to it in terms of short-term political advancement but which could not possibly be avoided in view of the political climate existing at the time. It was an image which most of its members bore with fortitude and pride and which, notwithstanding the problems that it created for us, proved no barrier to the recruitment of the stoutest and the best of our fellow countrymen and women.

MISMANAGEMENT

After two further years of lamentable mismanagement by the party's 'collective leadership', all sorts of extra handicaps in the way of imagery have been acquired which all could have been avoided: the party has become synonymous with homosexuals, 'punk rockers', football hooligans and all manner of other juvenile freaks and cultists; it has also repelled many potential supporters by appearing more and more as a party of the left and of class warfare. The elements that it has attracted by this buffoonery have been no substitute for the fine people that it has lost.

And what about the people lost? What about the appalling divisions that have opened up in the party? To leaders with any sense of reality and statesmanship, this would be recognised as a major catastrophe which no effort should be spared, and no stone unturned, to reverse and rectify. Those leaders would be looking constantly for ways of bringing together and reconciling those who have been divided. But from the Directorate of the National Front we have seen not a flicker of any such spirit of reconciliation and reunification, only an attitude of arrogance and contempt towards every nationalist outside its own narrow and increasingly sectarian clique. Such arrogance might have been excused about 4 years ago, when the National Front enjoyed almost complete domination of the spectrum of British nationalism; in the circumstances of today it is nothing short of comic. These out-of-touch folk simply cannot understand that the factors making for the former dominance of the old Front are no longer present in the party today. They are no longer present as a direct result of the lamentable mismanagement, indecision and bungling of the Directorate.

N.F. IN BETTER DAYS
Now 'punk rockers' and other freaks abound on marches.

In November a team of my colleagues selling papers outside West Ham United football ground were set upon and attacked by a mob of the old NF, egged on by a member of the Directorate standing in the background. Another member of the Directorate whom I chanced to meet shortly afterwards thoroughly endorsed this action and gave me his promise that it would occur again. This is the level to which the leadership of a once great party has now sunk.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about the NF Directorate, there still remain in the party itself a good number of excellent nationalists with whom I have no quarrel and who have much to contribute to our common cause. Many of them have privately agreed with me over what is wrong at the top of the party but have felt that the best policy is just to sit tight in their branches until it goes away – a form of wishful thinking perhaps inspired by an admirable loyalty but nonetheless dangerously detrimental to the task of getting the nationalist movement on its feet in the 1980s. I sincerely hope that when the call to nationalist unity comes, as come it will, these people will respond to it with good heart.

Even on the Directorate itself there are people who are by no means ill intentioned but who are trying to serve the nationalist cause as they see best. The trouble is that they feel, and probably are, powerless to reverse the party's frenzy of self-destruction by means of action on the Directorate itself. At the same time they seem not ready yet to understand the necessity for the course which I embarked upon in 1980 and to come over and assist me in that course. They will be welcome when they do, but for the moment we must reckon without them.

There is another nationalist faction about which something must be said – if only for the reason that it cannot today, as it was once, be dismissed as only having fringe support. This is British Movement.

British Movement differs from the other elements in the nationalist camp in that it never was part of the National Front; it is not a splinter from that party but has followed a course of development all of its own from the late sixties, when it was excluded from the amalgamation of nationalist groups out of which the NF was formed. This exclusion may be regarded by some, in retrospect, as a mistake, for it created a separate stream of nationalism which ever since has operated in rivalry with others and thus helped to fragment the nationalist ranks. Had that stream been contained and absorbed in the early development of the NF, its rough edges might have been knocked away and its good elements harnessed to the benefit of the whole.

But this course is all idle speculation. As it has happened, the exclusion and isolation of British Movement from the original union of nationalists bred a spirit of resentment on the part of its leading spirits which today makes any accommodation with it difficult to bring about.

All nationalist organisations of any genuine pedigree are dubbed as 'Nazi'. This is an epithet that cannot be avoided and which we have learned to bear. The difference with British Movement is that it makes no attempt to deny that epithet but, on the contrary, gladly accepts it. This impresses

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certain people, who take such an attitude as a sign of uncompromising strength.

But would the old Nazis, or their British counterparts of the pre-war Blackshirt movement, recognise as their heirs the freaks who form part of the ranks of British Movement today? Would they be proud of them? It is rather doubtful. Whatever the merits or demerits of the National Socialist and Fascist systems – and this is bound always to be a matter for argument between present-day nationalists – no-one has ever pretended that they were lacking in order and discipline.

But between the Nazis and much of the BM there is little in common in this regard. Undoubtedly the lost legions of that formidable movement would turn in their graves if they were to see some of the ludicrous specimens that today sport Nazi badges and chant Nazi slogans in the streets.

GIFT TO ENEMY

Such people are a gift to the enemies of nationalism, for they portray it in exactly the way those enemies contrive to have it portrayed – as a yobbish, loutish doctrine capable only of attracting morons and exhibitionists with personal inadequacy problems.

This is all a pity, for in British Movement there are undoubtedly people who look at politics as a serious business and aim at higher things. They believe in the reality of National Socialism and not the Hollywood caricature of it. Unfortunately, it is too often the caricature that comes to the fore.

I would seek to persuade these latter people to Anglicise their political outlook and to adapt their political tactics to the problems of contemporary Britain. This need not entail softening of their ideals, only the discarding of some of the superfluous nomenclature and imagery of the past. For instance, the emblem of their party is a Sunwheel topped by an eagle. The eagle, admirable creature though it is, has no place in the tradition of British heraldry except in the context of aviation. A more appropriate symbol would be the lion.

It is no denigration of the good elements within British Movement to say that that party owes its recent growth in numbers almost entirely to the division, confusion and demoralisation in the National Front. Had the NF remained united and kept progressing as it was up to 1979, British Movement would still occupy the status of a fringe organisation; as it is, its ranks have been swelled by NF defectors so that we can no longer now dismiss it as such. British Movement must be taken into account when we speak of nationalism in this country, and accommodation with at least part of it must be sought if we are to achieve an effective union of nationalists. Recent statements by the leadership do not give grounds for optimism that such accommodation will be entered into willingly; if this attitude continues, then we must hope for better response from some of the rank-and-file.

THE NEW NATIONAL FRONT

This brings us to our own organisation, the New National Front. In assessing the role of the NNF in the spectrum of nationalism I shall attempt to be as frank and honest as possible and to refrain from the narrow partisan attitude that I detect in the leaders of other factions.

The first thing to recognise about the New National Front is that it was conceived from the very beginning as a means to an end. We never wished to separate ourselves from the nationalist mainstream except as a purely temporary measure; our purpose was the reform of the National Front along lines that would make the reunification of that party possible – something which quite clearly would not happen under the leadership of the Directorate in its present composition. This necessitated that we set up an organisation which would operate independently of the Directorate and therefore outside the established constitution of the NF.

Everything that has happened in the party since that time has proved the correctness of our action. Nevertheless, it was to be expected that not all the party's rank-and-file would immediately recognise this. The action posed to them a conflict of loyalties which would not be resolved overnight but only after a period in which events would vindicate us. Some members declared their support for us straightaway; yet more have done so in a piecemeal process over the past year and a half; others still remain to be convinced.

Just what proportion of the party has come over to our side and what proportion has stayed loyal to the Directorate is difficult to assess and indeed will inevitably be a topic of argument between our respective factions. Membership figures are confidential and claims of them would not be believed even if they were released. Numbers present on major activities can be a guide but are not the only guide, and again are subject to varying reports. It is probable that the old Front can mobilise more people on the streets in some parts of the country than we; equally, we can mobilise more in other parts of the country than they. Furthermore, these numbers in themselves should not be regarded as the only criteria of real political strength. Anyone who advertises a march in the coffee bars and outside the football grounds can recruit auxilliary forces among the battalions of bored youth to be found in all of our cities, and if one does not care about the public image created by the freakish elements among them – i.e. those with pink hair and outlandish dress – one can utilise them as a component in the numbers game. Whether their presence contributes a jot to the presumed political objectives of nationalist parties is another matter.

Perhaps a more realistic criterion of political strength is the ability to sustain regular output of publications – for wild and exaggerated claims here have no credibility; the publications themselves must be produced for everybody to see. In this regard the New National Front has certainly demonstrated resources well ahead of rival factions by having a 20-page magazine and a 4-page newspaper appearing at the beginning of every month for the past year.

The relative 'strengths' of the National Front and the New National Front will continue to be a matter of argument. What is beyond argument is that there has over the past months been a steady exodus of branches, groups and individuals from the old Front to the New Front without any comparable traffic the other way. As these lines are written, not one single branch of our own organisation has defected back to the followers of the Directorate. As far as individuals are concerned, I know of one member in Kent who has left us for the old NF, one in Devon who has left us for the NFCM and three or four in South East London who have left us for British Movement. Measured against these paltry figures are the hundreds who have during the past year come over from those factions to the New National Front.

I do not cite these facts and figures in an attitude of smugness – indeed I would have liked to see the process of conversion to our own movement occur much more quickly and totally in that time than has been the case. Nevertheless, it does give grounds for confidence that, should we be doomed to suffer the same factional division throughout 1982 as we have throughout 1981, at the end of this year the New National Front will be considerably the stronger and the other factions considerably the weaker.

NO SATISFACTION

This, however, would give me little satisfaction. I have not dedicated my life to the cause of nationalism in order to score little points off other nationalists but to advance that cause as a whole. A state of rivalry and warfare between fellow nationalists – most of all when it descends to the level of physical attacks – does not please me but depresses me; the sooner it all is ended, the better. In the end, **no-one** is victorious, whichever faction emerges on top; the only victor is our political enemy.

Far better that nationalists come together and unite **now** than that they engage in yet another year of mutually destructive in-fighting to see which faction can 'prove' itself 'king of the castle'; in fact such a year of conflict would prove nothing other than

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the fundamental inadequacy and immaturity of British nationalists.

As I said earlier, the objective behind the formation of our own organisation was the reform and reunification of the National Front. But time and events have moved on since then, and we must be ready to move with them. What has become necessary now is the unification, not just of the National Front, but of all British nationalism.

All British nationalism, that is, barring a small number of individuals who, whether by intent or otherwise, have served as the agents of disruption and division – together with those who are determined to make our British nationalist movement into a kosher comic version of the pre-war nationalist revolution in Germany.

The disrupters and dividers are of course still around, and one of them, writing in *Excalibur* recently, gave his own reasons why nationalists should remain splintered. Referring to my own efforts to heal the breaches in the camp of nationalism, he squealed:– "His need to play Fuhrer has led JT to a 'nationalist unity' campaign. Undoubtedly, what he means is that everybody should get together under his dictatorship."

This is of course pure claptrap – not untypical of the writer, whom – though he hides in his column behind the cloak of anonymity – I recognise in certain words and phrases to be one of the arch disrupters and poisoners of the nationalist camp. The question of leadership of a united nationalist movement, when it emerges, can only realistically be settled by the members of that movement themselves. Leadership can only function by the consent of the led, and which leader is chosen can only be determined when those led are organised together to express their will.

And as for 'dictatorship', anyone who imagines that this can exist in a party made up of volunteers must be an idiot. In such a party the implements for 'dictatorship' simply do not exist. No-one is conscripted into service; anyone can walk out whenever he wishes. Even the patronage implicit in payment applies, at the most, to a tiny few, and in their case the payment cannot compete with what can be earned in normal occupations.

'Dictatorship' involves compulsion, the compulsion to make people do what they would not willingly do; such compulsion is quite out of the question in the situation in which we operate, and no-one knows that better than the author of the weasel words I have quoted.

NEED FOR LEADERSHIP

But the absence of dictatorship does not exclude the necessity for leadership – and I mean here, not the bureaucracy of faceless committees, but the authority and responsibility of the chosen individual, who at the end of the day can be called to account if things go wrong. In any negotiations towards nationalist unity in which I participate, I will not be able to urge too strongly against adoption of the system of leadership that has prevailed for the past decade in the National Front. Once nationalists all over the country have selected a person to lead, whoever that person may be, he must be empowered to get on with the job, that is to say equipped with the constitutional weapons and procedures to lead effectively and not be the plaything of committee factions and pressure groups. The limitation placed upon his powers, and the insurance that he does not abuse them, must be the facility available to his members to dismiss him if he loses their confidence after a reasonable period of office. In practice there is at all times a further limitation and insurance, and that is the right of any member to resign from the party if he is dissatisfied. No-one can lead in a vaccuum; there must be those who are prepared to follow.

Committees, councils, or whatever one wishes to call them, must be there – if they are to be there at all – for the purpose of consultation and advice; they must never become power-bases from which there can be organised campaigns of obstruction against leadership and which thereby render it impossible for leadership to be fairly judged. Furthermore they must be chosen on the basis, not of popularity, but of ability. It is my experience that this exercise can only properly be performed by means of appointment from above.

These then are the thoughts with which I greet readers as we enter the year of 1982. They are thoughts on a theme that has occupied considerable space in our columns in the recent past, and for this I make no apology. The organisation of all serious nationalists in this country into a single unified political movement is an absolute priority which must be negotiated before any meaningful assault on the positions of our political enemy can be made with the slightest prospect of success. If previous efforts to bring such a union about have failed, then we must continue making efforts again and again until they start to bear fruit. It is in that spirit that we have devoted these pages to the cause of union at the onset of this New Year just as we did at the onset of the New Year previous. Let us hope that this time the message gets home.

BUILDING THE VANGUARD

(Contd. from page 5)

ordinary political herd are exactly those who are incapable and unsuitable for the exacting role of the elite.

POWER WITHIN SELF

Therefore cast out any feeling of helplessness by uncovering the power which lies within you, the power to make yourself a most effective weapon! Be confident of the superiority of quality against quantity, whereby the trained and experienced elitist can have an effect far, far beyond that of a legion of the little people on which conventional politics rely! Be assured that numbers are more than anything else an illusion, whenever regardless of quality, being weakness masquerading as strength! Realise that the greatest force in the world is the power of the will residing in the excellence of the few! Believe this: a tiny minority which is good enough – dedicated enough, knowledgeable enough, trained enough, organised enough – can move mountains, and can topple the vulnerable edifice of the complicated modern state!

But of course, having said that, it has also to be stressed that we need as many as there are of the right people, and so the task of each and every elitist, along with self-development, is to contact and recruit and co-ordinate our kind. This is essentially a matter of the most careful personal approach, only seeking out those who have already proved themselves suitable, recruiting by invitation, and never in the indiscriminate manner of the mass organisations advertising or canvassing at large. Thus never seek to bring in someone who is truly a stranger, recommending himself only by his claims of inclination. It is here, paradoxically, that existing ordinary organisations will be useful to us by bringing people together and exhibiting their worth so that we can conveniently watch and select. In so doing, however, constant vigilance is necessary to avoid for the sake of this access to recruits becoming involved in conventional activities at the cost of our proper pursuits.

In recruitment and operation there can be no place for illogical and wasteful divisions detrimental to an endeavour seeking to draw massive additional strength from that intensity of unity which results from a profound harmony of minds. There is no room for any exclusion or relegation of women as inferior, this contrary to a recognition of the equal, joint and complementary worth of both sexes, despite some differing capacities. Similarly there is no room for friction between the generations when you are best to be judged as old as you are young in heart, and as young as you are useful; and no place for class cleavage where the only demarcation which really matters is between us and the rest.

In organisation it is imperative to proceed on the basis of small private local cells of 6 or so, this dispersal offering the highest prospect of security, while providing a suitable size of operational unit; and with the maximum autonomy consistent with unified purpose and concerted action.

20th Century in the making

BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION AND THE WARS OF GERMAN UNIFICATION 1864-1871 by Peter H. Peel: International Research Institute for Political Science, Box 199, College Park, Maryland 20740, U.S.A. Price: US$19.95.

THE END OF FRENCH HEGEMONY ON CONTINENT
Bismarck takes the surrender, 1871

Book review by JOHN TYNDALL

WHAT HAVE the campaigns of Bismarck got to do with the national problems confronting the British people today? That may be the reaction of the reader immediately upon contemplating the above book title. Dr. Peel's purpose in this hardback of over 500 pages is to show us that they have quite a lot – at least in respect of the way that Prussian – and eventually German – foreign policy aims were regarded in this country just over a century ago. The author's purpose is to show by what process the British, who up till about 1870 had been of a generally friendly disposition towards their Teutonic cousins, then changed to become Francophile and anti-German – a reorientation of outlook that was to have disastrous consequences in the 20th Century for our own nation and Germany alike.

Straightaway let it be said that the author and this reviewer, while sharing common conclusions on the subject at hand, arrive at those conclusions by somewhat different routes. The two of us have engaged in considerable correspondence, most of it friendly and of common accord; but we differ on one vital subject. My own pro-German attitudes extend just as far as, and no further than, the respect of a foreigner and outsider for the traditions, culture and inbred race qualities of a formidable people with which my own nation has no reason to quarrel; in no way do those attitudes attain the level of the highly emotional, least of all do they involve any sense of identification. From Peter Peel's letters to me, he clearly goes much further, and this impregnates the theme of the book, thereby rather diminishing the objectivity with which he deals with his subject. Nevertheless, an impressive weight of historical fact is produced to debunk some of the cruder Germanophobe myths. For instance, the author examines the theory that the Germans are more warlike and militaristic than other nations. At times, he acknowledges, German military capability has been raised to a high level, such as under Frederick the Great, Wilhelm II and Hitler, as well as in the period with which the book deals. At other times, however, it has been woefully neglected, such as following the death of *Der Alte Fritz* and up to and including the era of the First Napoleon, when, as he says, the Prussian Army was:–

> " . . . quickly thrashed by the French Revolutionary armies in 1792. It tried its luck again in 1806, and though it fought with great courage and resolution it was no match for Napoleon. After the decisive defeats of Jena and Auerstadt in October 1806, further scattered resistance was quickly crushed."

The author goes on to state that between the Peace of Tilsit in 1807 and the Wars of Liberation of 1813-15 the Prussian military machine was much improved, but after the defeat of Napoleon it again deteriorated and:–

> " . . . became generally regarded in European chancellories as too old-fashioned and hidebound to be of much use."

As for the dispostion of the Germans towards war, the author points out that:–

> " . . . Between 1850 and 1914, **sixty-four years,** Prussia-Germany was involved in three more wars whose total duration amounted to about one year."

By comparison, he says, British forces were in action somewhere in the world – and sometimes in several different places simultaneously – every single year of the long reign of Queen Victoria stretching from 1837 to 1901.

The late Dr. Goebbels, in order to demolish the same myth of German bellicosity, once ordered a survey by his Propaganda Ministry of the numbers of years the European nations had been at war over the past several centuries, culminating in the drawing up of a kind of league table of commitment to hostilities. Much to the surprise of many, the Germans occupied a place well down the table. Much higher up were the French, while easily at the top were the British – by such a margin that no serious challenger was in sight. The results of this little study were not of course highly publicised by our national newspapers at the time.

FRENCH INVASION RECORD

As far as Germany and France were concerned, the author points out that in the 200 years prior to the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 some part of Germany was invaded by French armies **no less than 30 times,** without German forces invading French soil even once. It is against this background that readers are asked to appreciate the considerations in the minds of the rulers of the new German Empire as they devised the terms to be imposed on France after their victory at Sedan. What, it is asked often in the book, would the French have demanded of Germany if the outcome of the war had been reversed? As it was, the

Contd. on next page

Germans required from France a bill of reparation that was settled in a mere three years and the cession to Germany of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine – formerly German lands stolen by the French and still mainly German-populated.

But all this is mere backcloth to the main study of the book, which is that of how the leading classes of this country, as well as the British press, reacted to the events on the Continent. Here the author produces such a mass of quoted chapter and verse that ploughing through it is at times a little tedious. Nevertheless, the chore is worthwhile for a few gems that are uncovered. What is revealing about almost all of the attitudes, whether leaning in a pro-French or pro-German direction, is that they were founded essentially on moralistic considerations and reflected that combination of preacher and lawyer that had come, even as long as a century ago, to represent the mainstream species of British political animal. In a minority are those who looked at the European conflict from the standpoint of *realpolitik*, i.e. the view that what mattered above all was how the conflict affected British interests. Even here, however, there is a foretaste of the moronic foreign policy conceptions that came to prevail in the following century. The growing power of Germany is seen as being a menace to Britain, not for any reason of logical German designs against ourselves, but by reason solely of the existence of that power itself. It is presumed, in other words, that the German rulers are so power-drunk and war-mad that they will use their military weight **anywhere** where they think it can prevail, and not out of any consideration for Germany's practical need. The same refusal to see the German race, and particularly its leaders, as rational and intelligent beings able to perceive where their interests lie persisted of course in the British mentality up to and including World War II.

Also interesting as a psychological study is the way in which British public opinion in 1870-71 becomes increasingly pro-French as the fortunes of France get worse. This clearly cannot be accounted for merely by tales of German 'frightfulness' in war – equal tales of the nasty deeds of the French are in evidence. No, more probable is that perverse love of the underdog that seems to be so strong in the Anglo-Saxon character. As long as this emotion is confined to the little fellow on the rugger field who pluckily tackles the gigantic opposing front-row forward, it is quite healthy and normal; but in the British outlook as it has developed in the 19th and 20th centuries this feeling has gone rather beyond that innocent level and has turned into a thoroughly sickly sentiment in favour of the weak and inferior – a sympathy for what Nietzsche called "all that crawls along the ground against that which has 'height'." In describing this popular mood, *The Times*, then a very different paper to now, is thus quoted:–

> " . . . In all the weakness, waywardness and consequent misery that have befallen France, some people see a thing not only to be pitied, but even to be worshipped; and so much has this worship of folly and misery increased lately that, unless a man would be thought very coarse and commonplace, he had better not avow that he wishes well for Prussia."

Indeed not. What *The Times* caught a glimpse of in this observation was an earlier sign of an attitude that has now become predominant in the British mind. Not only were the tendencies that made for weakness in nations, our own as well as others, the most to be admired; but weakness itself became something admirable. A France that the British had loved little in the times of her splendour and might became almost an object of affection in her moment of crushing inferiority. It was the same mind which, guilt-ridden, led us away from the grand vistas of British Empire and back to the narrow streets, dingy chapels and slums of Little England. It was the mentality which, in that gigantic 20th Century cataclysm between the forces of renaissance and decadence, was bound to rally to the banner of decadence.

As a criticism of Dr. Peel's book as a whole, it might be said that he treats at excessive length and with too much detail a theme which could adequately have been condensed into a mere chapter of a broader story about the development of British public opinion and political attitudes from, say the close of the Napoleonic wars to the present time. As it is, the book tends to give the impression that its author is more concerned to vindicate Germany than to expose the folly of his own countrymen – the second objective being seemingly ancillary to the first rather than the other way round, as I believe it should be. I daresay that this difference of emphasis has something to do with our respective differences of outlook mentioned earlier.

Notwithstanding this, I commend the book as a useful contribution to the cause of enlightenment in modern history and one which is for the most part very readable. This readability is enhanced by little imps of humour that occasionally pop up in an otherwise serious study. These seem to appear more often than not in the footnotes that abound, and the one that I like the best is when the author remarks of King Frederick William IV of Prussia: "Anyone who says that 'the proper answer to democrats is soldiers' can't be all bad." Come to think of it, a writer who indulges in such delicious little swipes at liberalistic priggishness and pomposity can't be all bad either!

Early editions of Foundations of the 19th Century, H. S. Chamberlain's vital two-volume work. £40 post-free. SAE for full list of rare books to The Advertiser, c/o Devlon, Ilsington, Newton Abbot, Devon.

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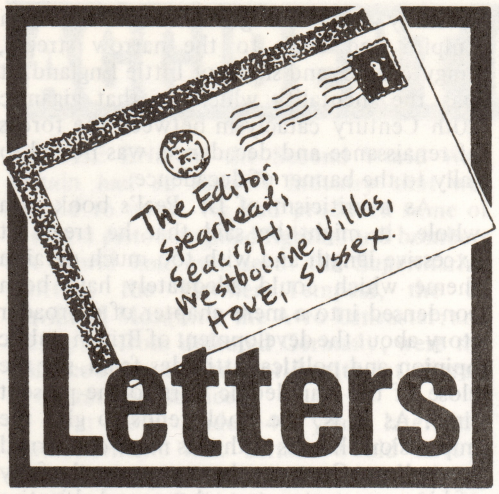

SIR: As an active opponent of Britain's involvement with the EEC both before and since our accession to the Treaty of Rome, perhaps I might be allowed to comment on one or two points made by Mr. Robert Gregory in his interesting article, 'The illusion of choice and the reality of manipulation', which appeared in your December issue.

Mr. Gregory suggests that British membership of the EEC was the consequence of a dearth of information. This is not true: information about the EEC was widely available long before the British Government applied for entry. I obtained my own copy of the Treaty of Rome as early as 1961, and at that time numerous other publications about the EEC were available. The problem was not lack of information, but the reluctance of the majority of the majority of people to find out what the EEC was all about.

Another factor which did not help those of us opposed to British entry was the sheer complexity of the issues involved. But failure to understand the ramifications of the Treaty of Rome was by no means confined to the ordinary man or woman in the street. At several pro-Market meetings I attended, MPs (who presumably belong to one of Mr. Gregory's "informed elites") were unable to answer even the simplest questions I put to them concerning the Treaty.

After a while it became obvious to me that the MPs and others who were so loudly proclaiming the benefits of joining the EEC had very little, if any, knowledge of the contents of the Treaty. On a number of occasions my persistent questioning forced speakers into making the humiliating admission that they had never actually read the Treaty, and one abject specimen, who now holds an official post overseas, told me that he had tried to read the Trety but had been unable to understand it! So much for Mr. Gregory's 'elites'!

If our legislators were unable to comprehend the implications of our joining the EEC, it is not surprising that when it came to Harold Wilson's phoney Referendum the mind-manipulators had very little difficulty in persuading the electorate to say "Yes" to Britain' continued membership. The tragedy is that the Referendum wasn't held a couple of years later, by which time the disadvantages of membership were far more obvious.

As for 'elites', we must face the fact that until there are very many more people of the sort who read Spearhead (a real elite) the opinion-makers will continue manipulating the minds of our people into supporting those things that are most harmful to our race and nation. Our task must therefore be to thwart their evil designs by every means at our disposal.

RONALD RICKCORD
Editor, New Frontier

SIR: While it is an urgent necessity to achieve nationalist unity, as your correspondent A. Collins declares, it is just as urgent to give our party a real identity by means of a fresh and distinctive title.

There is going to be no **wholesale** reunification of the now dispersed National Front organisation, and the adoption of a new title will signify our acceptance of that fact as well as our determination to act as a rallying point for nationalists to fill the vacuum created by its decline.

We also have to establish, for the benefit of the media, the distinction between ourselves and the old NF, with whom they are constantly confusing us.

But while we retain the words 'National Front' as part of our title we are not going to convince anyone that we are the new standard-bearers of British nationalism or a credible political party with pretensions to national power.

PHILIP BAKER
Woodley, Berks.

SIR: Concerning the recent religious controversy in your columns, many people in a position to know have pointed out that it is the widespread acceptance of the theory of evolution which has been mainly responsible for the decline of Christianity and the advancement of materialism and permissiveness. It was not for nothing that Karl Marx offered to dedicate his book Das Kapital to Darwin. The authors of The Protocols of Zion also realised the "...the disintegrating importance these directives (of Darwin) have had on the mind of the Goyim.' So they wrote: "Think of the success we arranged for Darwinism..." Atheism and agnosticism are largely founded on a belief in evolution, for it provides an explanation of the origin of man and the universe without God. The theory of evolution has become one of the most effective weapons in the armoury of the conspiracy to destroy our civilisation. This is why it is constantly pushed by the media and the very considerable case against the theory is ignored or suppressed.

The Late Prof. W.R. Thompson, in his New Introduction to Darwin's Origin of the Species wrote the truth when he stated: "Evolutionists attempt to maintain the credit of evolution with the public by the suppression of criticism and the elimination of difficulties." If you think evolution is proved, read his book sometime.

The truth is that discoveries have been made in recent years which undermine the whole framework on which evolution rests. These include:-

(1) The discovery of perfect human footprints in nearly all of the rocks of the geographical column, including the Cambrian, said to have been laid down 500 million years ago. This makes nonsense of the whole idea of evolution. Men were alive when all of these rocks were laid down.

(2) The discovery of micro-fossils in **all** of the rocks of the Grand Canyon from top to bottom, including the pre-Cambrian. This proves that plants did not evolve.

(3) The discovery of the remains of large-browed, modern-type men in older rocks than any of the supposed 'links', proving man did not evolve.

RICHARD D. PORTER
Needham Market, Suffolk

SIR: As a convinced Christian, I agree with many things in Mr. E.W. Carr's letter. Judeo-Christianity is based on the propaganda that Christianity developed from Judaism. This is a lie, as anyone studying the Gospels and Epistles will know. One of the main devices of the Marxists (and Marx was a Jew) is 'entryism', and this is the procedure by which the adherents of an alien Eastern cult have attempted to destroy Christianity.

Yes, we must examine the swindling policies of Judeo-Christianity, but first we must examine what is meant by Judeo-Christianity. It is based on the propaganda that Christianity has developed from Judaism (Phariseeism). This is not so. Christianity is the natural development from the faith of Israel, and the Israelites (the Adamic White Race). Judaism was brought back from Babylon with the Talmud, the tradition of the Elders which the Lord Christ castigated, and the Talmud is the basic textbook of the modern Pharisees, i.e. Jews.

Let us get back to the original Christianity of the White Race, based on the faith of ancient Israel.

K.R. McKILLIAM, B.A. Hons.
Lympne, Kent

This correspondence is now closed (Editor)

Democracy or reality?

by

JAMES THURGOOD

MR. ROBERT GREGORY, in his article last month entitled 'The illusion of choice and the reality of manipulation', raises a number of interesting questions, which prompt me to take one step further the whole issue of the workability of the assumptions on which liberal democracy is founded.

Mr. Gregory puts in cogent language a truth which is not new to us: that elections under the present political system do not provide for the expression of the popular will in anything more than the most superficial aspects. The issues over which those elections are to be fought are decided, not by 'the people', but by 'informed *elites*' who monopolise the means of mass communication. Those issues having been thus decided, the same '*elites*' then determine the various options that are presented to the public as representing the acceptable alternatives in the way of policies, thereby strictly circumscribing the range of debate that is allowed.

What Mr. Gregory has in fact portrayed is a system which in all essentials is a dictatorship but which conceals its essence by employing the trappings of 'democracy'.

MORALITY OF THE SYSTEM

It is at this point that I should like to take up where Mr. Gregory has left off, and to examine the morality of the system which he has so ably described. Are those who operate such a vast deception actually wrong? Or are they simply acting in accordance with laws which always have governed, and always will govern, political life? Are we witnessing, in the system, an aberration of the true principles of democracy and can we therefore return to those principles by the introduction of appropriate reforms? Or have such principles always rested upon a chimera and never corresponded to the realities of government? To phrase the last question in a different way, have not all politics and all power been based from the very beginning on a degree of deception, in this case the deception that 'the people' rule whereas in reality all ruling power rests with *elites* of some sort or another?

It is my conviction that anything approaching real 'democracy' is possible only in communities of very small size. People from the civilised world shipwrecked on a desert island may be able to attain something approximating to a democratic system in the running of their affairs. A degree of democracy is possible in the affairs of a village. In either case the issues of import to such communities ought to be comprehensible to at least nearly every adult member; also it should be possible for every such member to reach every other member to make his or her point of view felt. The small number involved, and the limited distance separating them, facilitate the holding of an open forum in which everyone can have his say, and where this alone does not resolve the issues requiring attention there is nothing to stop any member of the community from 'doing the rounds', visiting every other member to lobby for a particular cause.

Even in these communities, however, complete democracy never operates. Some members are wiser, better informed, more articulate and of stronger personality than others and will become accepted as leaders. Many will tend to accept their point of view on matters, not because they understand those matters but because they respect such spokesmen as being able, accomplished people with greater understanding of affairs and usually right. Therefore even at the level of human society where the greatest degree of democracy is practicable, it never occurs that every man's vote is worth the same. Followers will vote the way that one or another leader advises them to vote. The *elitist* principle still prevails.

ATHENS

Perhaps a nearer approximation to democracy existed in some of the old Greek city states and notably Athens, where the Assembly was comprised exclusively of men of superior breeding and education who, because of the mild pace of economic life, had the leisure to give considerable study and time to public affairs. Within this assembly a greater degree of democracy was attained than at any time and in any place since, with every issue decided by majority vote. Democracy, however, only existed within that particular class allowed to participate in the Assembly; it did not exist for the slaves that formed a large part of the Athenian population.

Nor did the high level of reason and enlightenment reached in the Athenian democracy prevent Athens being conquered in due course by Sparta. Such reason and enlightenment did not permit the maintenance of strong military institutions, and Athens eventually paid the price.

But most human affairs are now organised on a scale far surpassing either the Athens of old or the village of today, and they are of a complexity which calls for specialisation of an order that amounts to the complete antithesis of democracy. Modern nation states are far too large and their inhabitants far too scattered to permit direct personal contact between every member and every other member. Channels of news and information therefore assume a major role, and these cannot in their nature be democratically controlled but must become the preserves of those few with the ability and the money to gain access to them. Modern civilisation, in short, emphasises the strict limitations that have always governed the feasibility of the democratic principle.

So the answer to the question posed earlier is: yes, democracy, except at the simplest level of human affairs, has always rested on a chimera, all true power rests with *elites* and depends on a degree of deception – the deception by those who believe they know best of those who, in the nature of things, can never know more than a very little.

What then can be the moral basis on which power rests? Clearly not the popular will, for, as I have demonstrated, this is illusory.

A sounder moral basis is the use put to power by those who have it, in other words the power *elites*. Do they exercise that power for the benefit of the people or do they not? If they do, there is a strong argument for them having power, irrespective of whether it is achieved, or held on to, democratically.

But the trouble with that standard of judgement is that it will always be open to differing opinions. What constitutes "the benefit of the people"? One man's idea of it is very different to another's. Doubtless those who exercise power over us today are convinced that they do so "for our benefit". Some evidently agree with them; some do not.

WHERE POWER RESTS

Must we not admit in the end that power rests, not with who **should** possess it, but who **can**? To make this admission is to acknowledge in effect that there is

Contd. on page 19

Renewal time!

We have been asked by New National Front Head Office to remind all readers who are also NNF members that subscriptions are now due for 1982 and to request all concerned to send their subscriptions in **as soon as possible.**

Member rates are the same as for last year: £6 for full members; £3 for associate members; £3 for full members who are OAPs or students.

Folk-Nationalism explained in words and pictures. Send £1 for 'Folk' booklet and literature lists. 'Folk and Race', BCM-Thule, London WC1V 6XX.

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On side 1 of this recording you can hear selections from the speeches at the NNF rally in London on September 5th 1981 on the theme 'Whites unite or go under!'. The speakers include Capt. Kenneth McKilliam, Len Bearsford Walker, Derek Merry and guest speaker Ray Hill. The recording features a large part of the closing speech of the rally by NNF Leader John Tyndall.

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INCREASE

Would all readers please note that subscriptions to Spearhead will increase with effect from 1st February. This is necessary as a result of postal increases which come into force on that date.

Would any readers due to renew their subscription this month please do so at the rates listed on their subscription reminders, which will be sent with their copies, and not at the old rates, listed on page 15.

All patriots should read

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NNF member writes to Tory race boss

"LOOKING at the large number of Blacks and Asians who have been allowed to settle in this old market town of Aylesbury, anyone would think we lost the war" said war veteran Charlie Brooks.

Sixty-one-year-old Mr. Brooks, who joined the Territorial Army in 1937 and then served throughout the war in the Rifle Brigade, was speaking after watching a TV news item in which the Home Office's recently published Report on Racial Attacks was discussed. He was particularly incensed because Aylesbury's MP, Timothy Raison, who is also the Tory supremo on matters concerning race relations, took part in the broadcast during which he accused white people of fomenting racial hatred and violence.

But unlike many of his fellow countrymen, Mr. Brooks, a member of the New National Front, is not prepared to let Mr. Raison get away with it. He immediately wrote a letter to the MP telling him exactly what he thought of the Government's racial policies, and he followed this up by organising a petition protesting at those policies, which he intends sending to Mr. Raison as soon as he has got enough signatures. Mr. Brooks's letter is a good one and is reproduced below:–

Dear Mr. Raison,–As a constituent of yours I was appalled by your appearance on the TV news on Tuesday evening when you discussed the Home Office Survey on Racial Attacks.

Yes, there are racial attacks in our country; but, as you very well know, the vast majority of them are perpetrated by the hordes of coloured people whom you politicians have allowed – indeed, encouraged – to settle here. If these aliens were not here, there would be no racial attacks, and white people would be able to walk the streets without fearing for their lives.

In case you have forgotten, last summer our country was subjected to widespread rioting, looting and acts of violence that were almost entirely caused by coloured people. For years now, elderly white people and defenceless women and children have been increasingly subjected to violent attacks (euphemistically called "muggings") carried out by coloured thugs. Only recently I read a newspaper report about a black youth who was jailed for mugging more than 150 women. He belonged to a coloured gang known as the 'Wolves', who specialised in making such attacks on unescorted white women. They had committed more than 500 of these offences.

But to hear you talk on TV one would think that only Whites committed these crimes. Indeed, it seems to me that there is a conspiracy aimed at convincing the public that this is the case; even when there is absolutely no evidence to confirm such accusations. I note that in the foreword to the Survey, Mr. Whitelaw had to admit that there was no evidence to suggest that extremist groups (i.e. white British patriots) either organised or orchestrated such violence. Instead he had lamely to fall back on blaming these groups for "creating the climate" in which violence flourishes. This simply is not true: the climate of violence is created by flabby-minded politicians like Mr. Whitelaw and yourself, and all those people who, for motives best known to themselves, have aided and abetted the immigrant invasion of our country.

Why is it that you liberal do-gooding politicians are so much more concerned with the well-being of immigrants than you are with that of your own kith and kin? Here in Aylesbury we are fast being overrun by countless immigrants of the most loathsome sort. And those in authority seem to bend over backwards to accommodate these people – even to the extent of providing 'Rastafarians' (i.e. drug peddlers) with special amenities at the ratepayers' expense. Of course, you are immune to the pleasures of living in the multiracial state which has been inflicted on the rest of your fellow countrymen; for you can always retire to your fine country estate.

Mr. Raison, the time has come for you to act for the benefit of your constituents – the long-suffering people of Aylesbury – rather than the millions of undesirable aliens who you are allowing to infest our country.

Yours sincerely,
C. F. Brooks

DEMOCRACY

(Contd. from page 17)

no morality in the question of governmental power except the morality of **survival** – in the short term the survival of governments, in the medium term the survival of states, in the final analysis the survival of nations and races.

What this means is that power attained, and subsequently retained, by the most ruthless and even unscrupulous methods, carries its own justification if it is used to bestow sufficient benefits on the people ruled to convince them into supporting the established power structure, if not by their enthusiasm then at least by their passive acceptance, and thereby allowing it to continue in being.

This is of course just for as long as the society in question can as a whole survive. The moment that it ceases to do so, power loses its justification just as it becomes lost in reality. The power of the ruling classes in Athens justified itself as long as it was able to preserve Athens; its justification terminated at the moment that Athens was conquered by its stronger Spartan rivals – the power structure of which in turn justified itself as long as Sparta survived.

Today the moral issues concerning power and politics in Ancient Greece are relevant to us only in the most academic sense. What is of crucial relevance is that Greece is no longer the centre and leader of civilisation, the birthplace of today's vital arts, crafts and sciences and a potent factor in the balance of international forces; it is just a pleasant retreat for tourists, with a nice climate and scenery and some interesting food and drink. This is history's ultimate moral verdict on the Greek politics of two thousand and more years ago. Greece has survived in the purely physical sense, but the greatness of Greece has not survived.

BRITISH DECLINE

The ultimate historical verdict on contemporary British politics will not be made within our lifetime, but the direction in which we are heading should be clear to all. Every road of British life today points to decline.

In the face of this reality there are only three possible outcomes: (a) we will just continue to degenerate slowly until we occupy a status similar to that of Greece today, where people go just to enjoy an agreeable landscape and look at old ruins; (b) we will be conquered by a stronger foreign power and subjected to its will; or (c) we will undergo our own national revolution and bring about a fundamental redirection of national affairs.

It will matter not whether such a revolution is carried out in accordance with pretty ethics or fine principles of political philosophy, but only whether it succeeds. For the moment, those who have the power have the right, and no indignant moralistic protests about their practices will alter that fact.

It is in the light of these realities that we may appreciate the argument for Fascism, which rests not on the 'fairness' or 'justice' with which power is held but only on the practical results achieved by the exercise of power. All real power structures rest in fact on the application of Fascist principles, and crumble the moment that they desert those principles. Some are simply more honest than others in acknowledging this.

MIDDLE EAST

(Contd. from page 8)

Egypt and the Sudan as well as the establishment of the base at Aden.

Regaining the goodwill of the whole Arab world would be militarily useful, since some of the Arab armies, despite their bitter experiences against Israel, are nevertheless efficient and well-armed fighting machines – particularly those of Egypt and Jordan, many of whose leaders trained at Sandhurst. The borders of Soviet Russia abut the region and the majority of Arabs, despite the Marxist-type talk of some of their leaders, are basically conservative in outlook and thus anti-Communist. Restoring Britain's influence in the Arab world would also pay dividends in economic terms, with contracts for the supply of arms. Since, despite all the talk of peace with Israel, it is clear that no Arab is going to rest content while a million of his co-religionists languish in refugee camps; further attempts to retrieve traditional Palestinian homelands will undoubtedly take place. We must give full moral and diplomatic backing to such efforts, short of engaging in actual combat.

Unlike the Zionists, the Arabs have no expansionist aims outside the Middle East and are therefore not likely to seek to influence British foreign or domestic policy in other spheres. Peace in the region can only come when the Palestinian issue is settled to the satisfaction of the Arab world and a future British nationalist government would have a leading role to play in achieving this.

Thanks!

Mr. and Mrs. Tyndall would like to thank those many people who kindly sent cards at Xmas and to ask their indulgence that reciprocal cards or acknowledgements were not sent in all cases. We take this opportunity to wish everyone a happy 1982.

LEAGUE REVIEW

For a new view on human affairs read *League Review*, journal of the League of St. George. This is a 24-page pictorial magazine costing 45p. Subscription rate is £5 for 8 issues (British Isles). For sample send 60p to: *League Review*, 9/11 Kensington High Street, London W8 5NP.

SPEARHEAD FUND

Spearhead, in this difficult period for British Nationalism, has only been kept alive by the loyalty of its most steadfast readers and by the generosity of particular supporters who have made sacrifices from out of their own pockets to help us continue in print.

Many former readers have felt unable to renew their subscriptions because of unemployment and the consequent need for financial economies. We have also had to sustain considerable losses in bulk sales as a result of the present division among British Nationalist groups.

These factors have made us all the more dependent upon the donations we can obtain from our small circle of committed loyalists. We can only ask that those in this circle maintain their contributions in the coming months and that others who have not previously donated beyond paying the bare price of their copies now try to do so. This is essential if we are to continue in publication.

We remind all those making financial donations that it is not our custom to send receipts automatically except for sums of £10 or over. This is in order to save the time of our office staff and economise on postage. If, however, any donor of less than £10 should desire confirmation that their donation has been received, would they please enclose an S.A.E. with the donation.

All contributions should be sent to *Spearhead*, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

How the law protects lie-mongers

MOST ACTIVE NATIONALISTS with even the slightest claim to any leadership ability have at one time or another been attacked by the popular press. Quite frequently these attacks have clearly been libellous. Even the Anti-Nazi League, having learned the lesson of its masters well, has joined in, with vicious leaflets attributing all sorts of moral turpitude and criminality to leading nationalists, and many grass roots nationalists have expressed bewilderment as to why, if the allegations are untrue, legal action has not been taken against the perpetrators of these smears.

The facts are that if the *Daily Mirror* was to allege that the author of this article was the evil genius behind the activities of the "Yorkshire Ripper" there would be little or nothing that could be done about it.

The sole brake upon the activities of the national press is the so-called 'Press Council'. This body demands that, if the *Mirror* were to make such an allegation, it would have to give me "the right of reply." It would meet this requirement merely to say, "Hill denied the report," at the foot of the article.

But what of the laws of libel? one might ask. Do they not exist to protect the ordinary citizen from any such abuse that the press or organisations such as the ANL might pour upon them? The answer is no: No, they do not exist to do any such thing.

There is upon the statute book an offence called 'Criminal Libel' which theoretically exists to enable an ordinary citizen to take action against those who libel him. There is, however, a snag. The ordinary citizen must first apply to a magistrate for permission to take such proceedings and it is **over half a century** since a magistrate gave his permission for an ordinary citizen to proceed with such an action. A year or so ago such an effort was made and it resulted in some Members of Parliament calling for the repeal of the Act.

Several years ago Mr. Colin Jordan made application to a magistrate in Birmingham for the committal of the late Maurice Ludmer, then proprietor of *Searchlight* magazine, on a charge of Criminal Libel. The magistrate said, when giving his decision not to allow the prosecution, that Mr. Jordan had "clearly been libelled" but that "in the **public interest**" he could not allow the action to proceed. Note the fact that Mr. Jordan's interests did not come into the matter. On this one notable occasion, though, a nationalist did have the last laugh. Each party had to pay their own costs and whilst Mr. Jordan had conducted his own case in its entirety, Ludmer had employed Counsel to represent him.

by RAY HILL

But what of an ordinary action for damages by a private person alleging that he has been libelled? Surely there is a remedy there, is there not? Sorry, but you're wrong again – unless of course the libelled person is either very rich, very brave or very foolish. A libel action will cost, in a quite ordinary case, anything from thirty to fifty thousand pounds. So powerful is the press in Britain that its servants in Westminster have specially legislated for its protection from such unreasonable people as myself who might object to being lied about. If you are not a wealthy man and your neighbour's dog consistently digs up your garden, you can possibly get legal aid for an injunction upon your neighbour, ordering him to control his pet. If your neighbour has a tree which overhangs your garden and restricts your light, then again the Legal Aid fund will foot the bill for you to take him to court. If, however, some smutty publication alleges that your morals compare unfavourably with those of the Marquis de Sade or that you are a lunatic or a mass-murderer – sorry, in any of those cases you must foot the bill yourself. Libel is specifically excluded, by legislation, from Legal Aid.

Surely, though, if you have clearly been libelled you need not produce a large amount of money, need you? If it was an obvious libel and a lawyer was sure that you would win a case hands down, would he not be prepared to act for you and deduct his costs from your damages? No! Not only would he not be prepared to do so, he would not be **allowed** to do so and would be subject to disciplinary action by the Law Society if he did.

But let us suppose that you do manage to raise the requisite sum and you then win your case. Surely, if you know for a fact that you have been libelled you would recover your money and make a healthy profit, wouldn't you? Well, I'm afraid that that is by no means certain. Libel damages are just that, "damages". There is no punitive element, and your damages are assessed by the amount of damage which you can claim that you have suffered. Obviously, one of the main areas of damage in such a case would be to your reputation. One can just imagine what a top QC employed by a newspaper would say to any leading nationalist on the subject of his reputation:–

"Are you not a member of such and such political organisation?"
"Yes."
"Is it not a violent organisation?"
"No."
"Really?"
"No."
"Is it not true that you call for the repatriation of a large number of our citizens?"
"I do not regard them as our citizens."
"Is not such racism akin to Nazism?"

It does not matter what you reply to the latter. The damage will have been done; the orchestrated campaign of hate against our philosophy will more than likely have convinced the court that, whilst you have in fact been lied about, you have no real reputation to lose. You are quite likely to end up with 10p damages and no award as to costs, which would mean that, on average, you would be £49,999.90 out of pocket.

British justice really is wonderful, isn't it?

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